## **APPENDIX H1**

CONNECTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS
ACHIEVED BY HS2 AND HIGH SPEED UK
FOR:

# **HEATHROW AIRPORT**

(extract from HS2 - High Speed to Nowhere)

Appendix H1: Heathrow Airport							
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### **Heathrow Airport**

Airport	Heathrow
Passenger numbers per year**	75.0 million
Ranking amongst UK airports**	1
Number of cities directly linked by existing rail network (out of 31)	1

	eferences:
HS	SUK London-Birmingham Rail
	rategy
HS	UK Regional Map 01
HS	SUK Heathrow Network Map
Αll	available on HSUK website
W۱	ww.highspeeduk.co.uk

<sup>\*\*</sup> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Busiest\_airports\_in\_the\_United\_Kingdom\_by\_total\_passenger\_traffic

#### **Heathrow: Intercity Connectivity with HSUK and HS2**

Heathrow	Average journey time reduction	Cities directly linked (out of 30)	Journeys made faster (out of 31)	Journeys made worse (out of 31)	Best performer (out of 31 journeys)
High Speed UK	50%	22	30	0	24
HS2	33%	0	23	1	6

Heathrow is the UK's principal international gateway, nearly twice as busy as its nearest rival (Gatwick) and over 3 times as busy as the next (Manchester Airport). But the development of rail routes to provide the necessary 'landside' surface access across its nationwide hinterland has lagged far behind 'airside' development. It took 50 years to open Heathrow Express, the first main line railway to access Heathrow; but this provides direct links only to Paddington station in central London. Rail routes to most cities of the Midlands, the North and Scotland then require a Tube transfer from Paddington to either Euston, St Pancras or Kings Cross. This lack of international connectivity is a huge deterrent to inward investment in the UK regions, and is one of the primary contributory factors to the current North-South Divide.

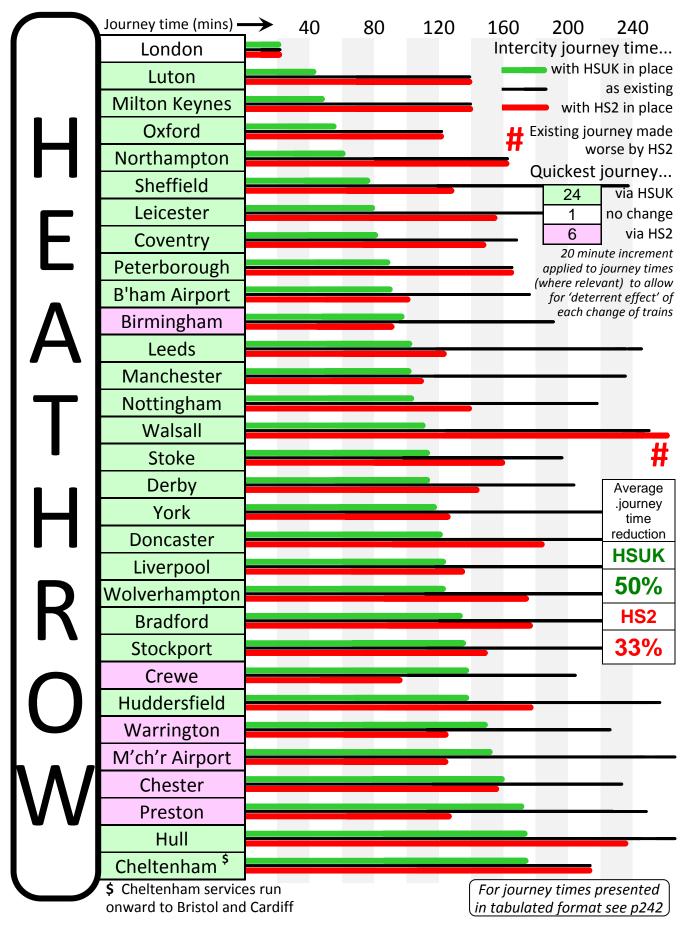
One of HS2's key selling points to Midlands and Northern communities was the prospect of direct regional services to Heathrow. However, this was never practicable due to high cost of the proposed tunnelled spur, lack of capacity on HS2's 2-track London-West Midlands stem and inefficient configuration of the HS2 'Y' which dictated separate services to each regional city. As a consequence, the spur was cancelled and passengers instead will be forced to change trains at Heathrow to access a very limited range of regional destinations.

Under HSUK proposals, a new route will be created (mostly through the upgrading of existing lined in North-West London) to link the HSUK trunk at Brent Cross to the existing Heathrow Express system. This new route, combined with the extra capacity of HSUK's 4-track spine route and its much greater routeing efficiency, will allow direct links from Heathrow to most principal regional cities. The HSUK proposals require the development of Heathrow Express as a 'through' railway, with all arms – HSUK to the north, Heathrow Express to the east, 'Airtrack' to the south and Western Rail Access towards Slough – fully integrated to create a high capacity 'Compass Point' network enabling direct rail services from Heathrow to all principal UK cities.

### **HIGH SPEED UK**

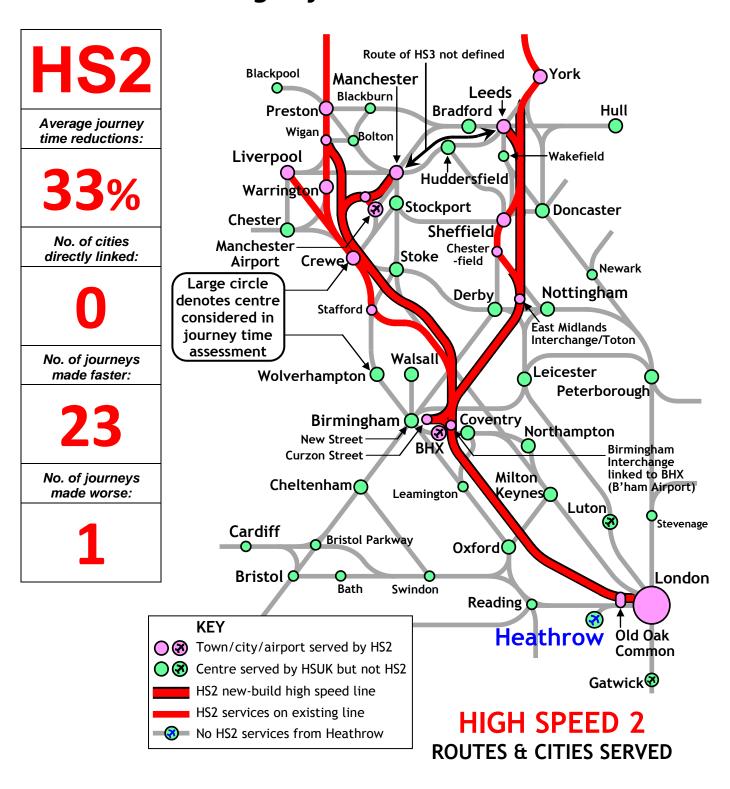
& HS2 LINKS TO

# **HEATHROW**



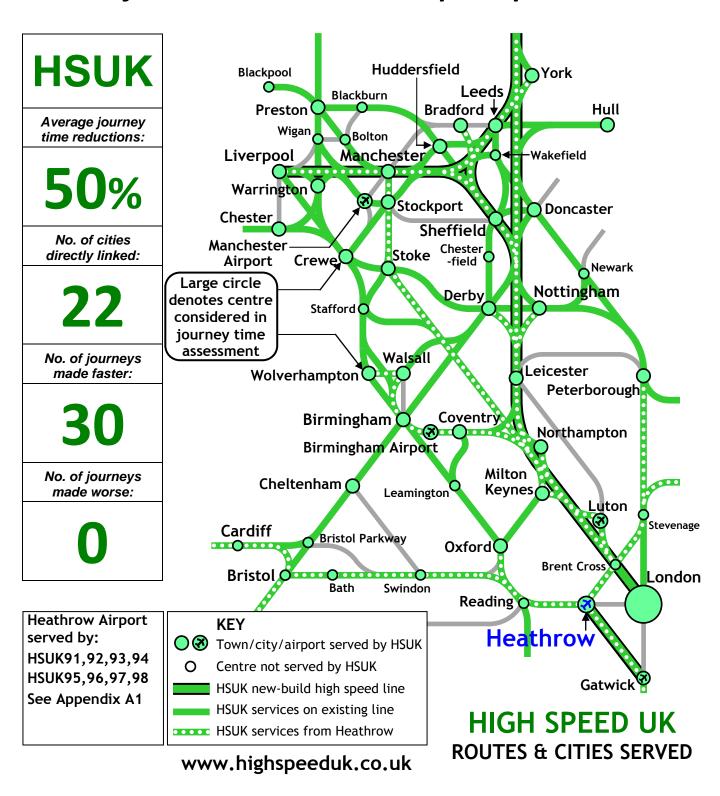
# **HEATHROW**

No dedicated HS2 spur, limited links to UK regional cities via change of trains at Old Oak Common



# **HEATHROW**

Heathrow Express system developed & linked to HSUK for direct services to all principal UK cities



Comparative Journey Times from Heathrow Airport														
Quickest via:	HSUK No change HS2				time adju ber of cha		HSUK Ex		Exis	Existing		<b>S2</b>	Journey made	
Origin	Destination		HSUK	Existing	HS2		Journey time	No of changes	Journey time	No of changes	Journey time	No of changes	worse by HS2	
	Birmingham  B'ham Airport  Bradford		98	191	92		98	0	151	2	72	1	·	
Н			88	178	101		88	0	138	2	71	<b>1</b> <sup>B</sup>		
			135	312	<b>179</b>		115	1	252	3	139	2		
E	Che	eltenh	am	175	215	215		175	0	175	2	175	2	
	C	heste	r	159	234	<b>158</b>		139	1	194	2	118	2	
A	Co	oventr	у	79	168	148		79	0	128	2	98	<b>2</b> <sup>B</sup>	
		Crewe		138	205	98		118	1	165	2	<b>78</b>	1	
T		Derby		113	203	143		113	0	163	2	103	2	
١	Do	ncast	er	120	213	184		100	1	173	2	144	2	
H	Huc	ldersfi	ield	139	295	<b>179</b>		119	1	235	3	139	2	
	Hull			173	281	237		153	1	231	3	197	2	
R		Leeds		103	246	124		103	0	206	2	104	1	
	Le	eiceste	er	80	180	156		80	0	140	2	116	2	
U	Li	verpo	ol	124	246	136		124	0	206	2	116	1	
\ \ A /	L	ondor	1	21	21	21		21	0	21	0	21	0	
VV		Luton		41	142	142		41	0	102	2	102	2	
	Ma	nches	ter	103	236	110		103	0	196	2	90	1	
Δ	M'cl	n'r Air	port	153	275	124		133	1	215	3	94	1	
	Milt	on Key	nes	46	140	140		46	0	100	2	100	2	
	Nor	thamp	ton	60	162	162		60	0	122	2	122	2	
•	Not	ttingh	am	104	219	140		104	0	179	2	100	2	
R	(	Oxford		54	121	121		54	0	101	1	101	1	
' `	Pete	erboro	ugh	86	165	165		86	0	125	2	125	2	
Р	P	restor	1	171	250	127		151	1	210	2	107	1	
•	SI	heffiel	d	77	238	128		77	0	198	2	108	1	
$\cap$	St	ockpo	rt	133	226	149		113	1	186	2	109	2	
		Stoke		112	198	160		112	0	158	2	120	2	
R	V	Walsal	ı	109	252	252		109	0	192	3	192	3	#
	Wa	rringt	on	148	227	124		128	1	187	2	104	1	
<b>T</b>	Wolve	erham	pton	121	225	175		121	0	185	2	135	2	
		York		121	225	127		121	0	185	2	107	1	

A = Change introduced by HS2 B = Change via shuttle between Birmingham International and Interchange # = Journey made worse by intervention of HS2 (no adjustment made to existing journey time)

Generally, journey times adjusted by 20 minutes to allow for each change of trains. 30 minute adjustment applied for the special cases noted above ie A – extra change introduced by HS2 and B – shuttle connection between Birmingham International and Birmingham Interchange.